175 /377 cont./
634 compose, there is no longer any recourse against it. If they do
554 not come to an agreement, their imâm shall have the power to
681 increase or diminish (the rate of the composition)." The act coupled to this consultation, and which is contemporaneous, mentions the division of an inçâf between the anflus (sic) of Tinwalin and Tamt'ddit and their jemâa-s.

681 In fact, this penal law is matched by a fiscal organization,
[693] which sustains it. According to a principle that has not yet been entirely abandoned in modern finance, the magistrate, and more frequently the "verbalisateur" /verbalizer, one who draws up an official report/, as we would say, benefits from the fine
624 imposed, or seizes the object of the offense. Such is also, as has been seen, the retribution of the guardians of agricultural ban or imchchurd'a, whose name, formed from the Arabic root expressing the convention with /378/ clauses, clearly marks its character. But there is a great difference between this conduct
[689] and that of the moqaddem. The collectivity imposes interdiction on such-and-such a pasturage or such-and-such an orchard. Transgression authorizes, on the part of the communal agent, immediate capture: automatic application of a "prelaw," that being mixed with elements of noxal surrender. Such is the amchchard'o, the ancestor of the gamekeeper and village policeman. Much
634 more complex is the role of the moqaddem. If in certain cases
45 he too seems to reward himself from the flagrante delicto or
[554] "good take," most often he collects and keeps accounts of regu-
[651] latory payments, only a portion of which comes back to him. Periodically he must give an accounting. Here is a typical document on this subject. It is, let us say, the end-of-year report of a manager of communal funds. Although drawn up in inadequate form, it can be summed up in columns of figures (1).

[436] 1. Abbreviations: m, mithqâl; o, uqiyya;
[104] mu, mûzûna; uj, waǰh; f, fals. These are nominal moneys.

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/378 cont./

Credit	Nature of the operation	Debit	Nature of the operation
	A) In cash		
12 m 4 o	Remitted by the taqbilt.	60 o, 1/2 mu	Gift to the Ulad Sidi Ah'med u Musa (Asif Leh'lu).
14 o	Amount of the present of condolences made by the jemâa of the Idaw Mçat't'og and the Idaw Kaïs.	3 uj	Gift to the Ulad Sidi Ah'med u Musa (Asif Leh'lu).
		57 o	"Bled Lebda," Idaw Mçat't'og and Idaw Kaïs.
9 o	Amount of a present of condolences.	45 o	Price of sheep remitted to Lah'sen b. Ah'med and Moh'ammed b. Messâud of Tamarwut, that is, 30 o + 15 o.
9 o	Price of a sheep slaughtered for the jemâa and reimbursed to the moqaddem.	4 uj	Partial reimbursement to Lah'sen u Ah'med. This sum represents part of the debts that the taqbilt owes.
9 o 1 mu	Amount of the condolences of the Mentaga.	3 o, 1/2 mu	Help for the granddaughter of the a. Buzid of Asif Leh'lu.
		3 o, 1/2 mu	Help for the daughter of Sidi Ah'med b. Sidi Moh'ammed of Agersif at the time of his return to the mosque of Asif Leh'lu.
Total: 16 m, 5 o, 1 mu.		Total: 16 m, 8 o, 1.5 mu, 7 uj.	

/379/

B) Fiduciary operations

451			
634 4 o	Price of a sheep.	20 o	Price of sheep of dhbîh'a and sum remitted to the women.
652 3 o	—		
7 o	—		
5 uj	Loan to an old man.		
5 uj	Loan to an old man.	60 o.	Gift given to Sidi
11 mu.	Price of sheepskins.	1 mu	H'asan, one of the
2 fl			sons of the a. Ben
10 o	Loan to Abdallah u		Nâçer.
	Març	6 o. 1/2 mu	Gift given to the Ulad Sidi Muh'.
		3 o	Sum spent by the moqaddem (?).
		9 o	Sum remitted to Moh'ammed b. Brahim Lachger, that is, the price of three sheep.
		6 o	Sum remitted to Lah'sen Kâbûs as reimbursement.
		30 o	Gift to the marabout Sidi H'ammo n-ait ᶜAyâd of the Sous.
		4 o. 1/2 mu	Sum remitted by Abdellah b. Ah'med u Març to Sidi Ah'med u Nâçer.
Total:		Total:	
24 o, 10 uj, 11 mu, 2 fl		138 o, 2 mu	

Recapitulation of the credit: 18 m, 9 o, etc.
Recapitulation of the debit : 30 m, 6 o, etc.
Balance: — 11 m, 7 o, etc.

/379 cont./

634 We are in Idaw Geryun around 1836. The moqaddem ex-
451 presses himself as a delegated administrator. And he finishes
[652] with a negative balance: the sums advanced by himself!

Such documents reveal a singular advancement of the administrations in certain of these mountain groups. An account-
[554] ancy implying the use of writing is demanded from the communal magistrate, without the slightest abuse being allowed him. Undoubtedly, as has been said, parallel to this vein runs another vein: that of the pressures of personal power. The remarkable thing is that the former was never abolished and continued to represent, in the worst adventures, an aspiration never discouraged.

634 The attributions of the city are not only internal, but also of international law. Here again the moqaddem and the ait Arbâin represent the interests of their group. Among the most frequent pacific acts in which they could take part, and which have left us written traces, let us cite:

175 /The following two paragraphs are in small type in the orig-
619 inal source./ In 1136 Heg.: 1724 an agreement between the
675 Idaw Geryun and the people of Uzaga (upper ait H'adduyws) on
634 the subject of a limit of forest use, maçâlih' al-ghâba. Guarantors are furnished respectively — old men for the /380/ most part, fqiren — as security against trespass or robberies occurring on the confines; also as respect for the acorn grove's being put in defense. The agreement carries a penal clause, a considerable one of 1,000 onces to one who breaks it.

Agreements concerning pasturage and water rights on the Tabgurt (acts of 1114 Heg.: 1702 and 1115 Heg.: 1703) of the Idma and a. H'adduyws jemâas. Elsewhere I have published and analyzed these acts. Here again we find the principle characters
[613] noted up to here: presence of the ikhs delegates, of the moqaddem-s, climate of detailed discussion mixed with an archaic communitarian ardor.